

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. III.

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THE MAINE FARMER

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1835.

Old Gaffer March.

Of the whole twelve months which are employed to twirl the world round and make out the year, old Gaffer March is the most stirring and business like. We look upon him as the Boatswain of the crew—piping all hands to their post and clearing the deck for action. At the same time he appears so obsequious even in the midst of bluster, and so desirous to please all, that he generally fails of pleasing any, and thereby becomes not very welcome to most people. If some half frozen wight gets sick of winter and wants to see bare ground, the old fellow will soon get up a thaw and brush off the snow in a whiff, but perhaps some lazy lout begins to complain that he hasn't got his wood and his rails up, or his hay seed hasn't been carried to market—forthwith round comes the wind, and a furious snow storm gives him a chance to bestir himself and finish his winter's work, but it must be done in a hurry, for there are others calling for this weather and that, and the old fellow is anxious to accommodate. One hour he will brush away the clouds and the mist, and pour out the sun beams upon the earth with an unbounded generosity, and the next moment, perhaps, he finds some poor traveller anathematizing the "slosh" and the mud, and anon he wraps old Sol in a blanket and stiffens the roads in a trice, so that the wayfarer may *scream* his way home with a little more ease. He is a very particular friend to farmers, always warning them in season to get about the preparation for summer; and those who are wise will give heed to his admonitions and avail themselves of his help. If your wood is cut up and rails split, he will season them for you in less time than any of his brethren can. If your carts or ploughs want repairing he will give you due warning of it by taking away the use of your sleds and throwing up the sod to your view. If your oxen or horses have been worked too hard, he will give you time to recruit them by sending such weather as to keep you and them too in doors. He wakes up the torpid animals, and they begin to snuff about to see what they can get to eat. He hits the bee hive a jog, and out come the bees to see if the willows and the crocuses are ready for their examination. He cracks up the streams and the lakes; and the millman, the lumber man & the fisherman begin to bestir themselves for action. He kicks old Boreas into Symmes' hole, and the robin, the swallow and the martin come to pick up the bugs and the grubs. He is fond of

flocks and herds and little ones, and he strips off their winter cloaks, and brushes them in new style, sleek and shining, and now and then introduces a lamb or a "bossy" to a new existence, and makes them caper for joy in anticipation of a happy and a pleasant summer. Such are some of the characteristics of our particular friend, old Gaffer March. We have been acquainted with him a little over thirty years, and he has always been the same blustering, freezing, thawy, snowy, rainy, shiny, scowly, calm, turbulent, cross, good natured old fellow. We commend him to your particular attention, and any civilities shewn his commands by way of preparation for summer will much oblige yourselves.

Stock and Pattern Farm.

We were really in hopes that the petition for an incorporation of a company to establish a Stock and Pattern Farm would have met with a better fate. Even if all the provisions of the bill had not been allowed, they might at least have given it leave to exist. Instead of this it was postponed until the first Wednesday of January, 1900. It will take most of our Legislators till that time, to become sufficiently enlightened to do much good.

Mr. Vaughan's South Downs.

We the other day had the pleasure of examining the South Down Sheep, lately imported from England by Mr. CHARLES VAUGHAN of Hallowell. The ewes, in consequence of the length of the voyage are now losing their fleeces, which makes them look ragged, and they have also lost the most of their lambs—but we have seldom if ever seen better forms than are presented by the bucks. They are an excellent model for a healthy, hardy sheep,—snug, and well put together, bones fine, eyes bright and lively, and countenances full of that kind of expression which a sheep ought to have—as much as to say,—turn me out and I'll get my living. Their legs and faces are a dark gray, fleeces close and short but not so fine as Merino. They will make wethers that will probably weigh from 18 to 20 lbs. per quarter—perhaps more. We hope that Mr. Vaughan will succeed to his utmost wishes in his endeavors to improve and recruit our flocks. He has also some fine Dishleys on his premises.

A Word to Mechanics.

When we first started our paper, we promised to devote a part of it to the dissemination of knowledge, improvements, &c. in your department. We even allotted a portion of our sheet to the publication of such matter as came in our way, and we did indulge the hope, and most confidently expected, that we should meet with your most cordial co-operation. That your minds, and your pens would both be ready and active to assist us with such contributions as your experience and skill should dictate. How is it? Look over the past numbers and compare the communications from mechanics with those from our farmers and which outnumbers the other? Are you willing to be thus thrown into

the back ground by the "furrow turners"? And yet this is the fact. By their cooperation and timely aid we have been enabled to make our paper—we hope we shall be pardoned in saying—at least, respectable; but it has from this very circumstance necessarily been more devoted to agriculture than mechanics, and it is not altogether any fault of ours that it is so—we lay whatever of sin there is in it, at your own doors. We are determined, however, if you will not help yourselves, to help you. You shall have a portion of mental food, applicable to the practical mechanic, set before you more often than hitherto. We have been deterred from doing this before, partly by your own apathy, and partly by the lack of means to procure engravings to illustrate what may be offered—the first you can overcome yourselves, and may heaven prompt and prosper you in beginning to get about it. The latter we can accomplish ourselves after a fashion. You have seen a black board, we dare say, hung up in a school room for the scholars to chalk diagrams and figures upon to illustrate their studies and assist them in their recitations. Now we are determined to *string* up a black board for you in our paper, and if you will not chalk upon it yourselves we will—depend on't.

Engrafting Fruit.

Now is the time, if you have not already done it, to cut scions for engrafting, the ensuing season. We are aware that for some time, orcharding has been thought to be rather unprofitable, and some have gone so far as to cut down many trees that they had reared with care and anxiety. But apples, if properly managed, and of the right kind, may be made profitable in a great variety of ways. In the first place, let your tree bear good apples. The invaluable art of engrafting enables you to change the whole nature of your tree; and if you have not the means of conveying to a market the fruit, you can make them into pork, or beef or mutton. An apple tree which produces good fruit takes up no more room and exhausts the soil no more than one which produces that which is miserable and worthless. Now just look about your Orchard and your neighborhood, and calculate how great a change might be effected in a few years, by engrafting the now poor and worthless apple trees with valuable fruit. Calculate the income of them in their present state, and what it would be if they bore first rate selected apples. There is no withcraft in the business. Every one can do it with a little practice, but if more convenient, employ some faithful man, and there are some in almost every neighborhood, to do it for you. If you are a green hand at the business, get some one to show you the practice, or buy some good work upon the raising of fruit trees, such as the New American Orchardist, by Wm. Kenrick, and set about the business in good earnest, and bear this in mind; if you have planted a tree or changed a poor one into one that is good and profitable, you have done one good deed in your life. Some prefer when grafting, to use a lute or cement of clay which is generally made of equal parts of fresh Horse manure, cow manure and clay—others how-

ever use the wax cement, not only because it is much neater but much more expeditiously and easily applied. The Editor of the *Genesee Farmer* makes the following remarks upon the use of this lute:

"Grafting with wax is greatly superior to the old clumsy and dirty method of using clay. It may be prepared by melting and incorporating together, three parts of rosin, three of beeswax, and one of tallow; or on account of the high price of beeswax, a larger quantity of rosin and tallow may be successfully used. Care should however be taken that it be not too soft, as in that case it may become melted by the sun, and run down and ruin the graft. The wax should be spread thinly with a knife on pieces of muslin, and then applied to the stock and shoot by pressing it closely round them, so as completely to cover the wound and shut out the moisture. The warmth of the hand will in general soften the plasters sufficiently for wrapping closely round the graft. These plasters may be prepared now."

For the *Maine Farmer*.

Indian Corn, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—Old facts are as good as new ones; for I suppose the laws of Nature are the same now as they were 40 years ago. I will then relate some that took place, about that length of time past, in Massachusetts. A piece of land was ploughed at some distance from the farm house, and on account of the distance, as well as in conformity to usual custom, was sparingly manured. The manure put in the hills and well covered. The greater part of it was manured with fresh manure thrown from the barn windows; and a small portion with very light manure from a shed in which sheep had been sheltered several winters. The piece was planted with Indian corn. Soon after the corn came up there was a surprising difference in the appearance of the corn plants. Those on the green manure were small in comparison with those on the fermented dung. This appearance attracted my curiosity to know the result. The difference was so great you might tell where the fermented manure was put as far as you could the field, as the stalks grew about twice as large. But lo, at harvest—the ears were hardly worth gathering, whilst that part on which the green manure was put was a fair crop of corn. Another piece of land, ploughed at another time, was manured as usual with green manure in which a slight fermentation had taken place, except a few rows which was manured with manure as green as it could well be. Some conversation took place between the old gentleman and the boys at the time about the manure, in which the old man said, "you'll see at harvest which does best." There was some difference in the appearance of the corn plants while growing, which was in favor of the fermented manure, but at harvest I could discover none in the product of ears, and I will venture it was closely scrutinized. I will notice some things also in the old gentleman's practice. In ploughing he was very careful to turn all the sods. One person always followed the plough with a hoe to turn all sods unturned by the plough, and cut and turn all patches left about rocks, &c. Though he did not use the roller (and perhaps he never heard of one) he laid the furrows very smooth and generally closed the seams between them by harrowing, yet never breaking the sod. In furrowing, the plough did not go deep enough to bury the manure fairly which would be put in the hills—he always deepened them with a hoe so that the dung might be well covered without raising a high hill. We were also taught in preparing the hill to manage so as to haul in and bury all the broken sods made in fur-

rowing or otherwise. His after cultivation was generally with a light harrow and hoe, and the grass and weeds effectually kept under.

With this system of cultivation pursued, perhaps, for fifty years on the same farm, medium crops of corn were uniformly produced, and on land which in Maine we should not call middling. This was all accomplished with the aid of the dung dropped in the barn in the winter, for the cattle were never yarded in the summer except to fit a patch for turnips; nor was any provision made for saving the urine of the cattle in the winter. This system, though as a whole it was undoubtedly bad, must have had some excellencies in it, for on a farm of moderate size a large family was supported, strictly by the produce of the farm, and as a general thing more bread stuff was sold than bought. I may say further, that some additions was progressively made to the property, without any aid from any other source of income. The stock kept on the farm might average one yoke of oxen, three cows, as many young cattle and twenty sheep.

From the facts we have stated it must be obvious, the quantity of animal manure, used as above, must have been comparatively small; so much so, that unless the deficiency had been in some measure made up, the farm must have inevitably run out. The great question then is, how was this accomplished? I believe this was principally effected by three things. The manure used was managed in such a way as to prevent much loss by evaporation; the vegetable matters in the soil were turned to the best account, and the after cultivation was good. If these excellencies had been connected with as good a system of collecting and saving manure, the farm above mentioned would have been as the garden of Eden, a paradise of vegetable life and beauty.

J. H. J.

Peru, March, 1835.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

P. S. I hope your correspondent W. will make no more "palaver" about "abler pens." He can state facts, and facts we want. Facts are the proper foundation of argument.

For the *Maine Farmer*.

Bean's Thrashing Machine.

MR. HOLMES:—Sir, In my travels from Massachusetts to the State of Maine, I came across one of Bean's Horse Power Thrashers, and in justice to the machine and to the patentee, Mr. Bean, I can most assuredly say that it is the most natural thrasher that I ever saw. I have thought, if there could be a thrasher of a cheap and durable construction, that would cost twenty-five or thirty dollars, I should like to have one myself. Now, sir, I have found a machine that is far beyond my expectation. It is a cheap and durable machine. Every farmer can afford to have one and thrash his grain when he wishes. When I saw it first, I thought it would turn hard, but to my satisfaction I find it turns easy and thrashes clean—and with little expense I can thrash my grain and save the tenth bushel to myself. It is such a machine, sir, as we have wanted for a long time; every farmer that raises any grain at all should have one—in time, it is so cheap a machine, that it will be in use all over our country. Look for a moment and calculate. If we can have a machine that will cost only twenty-five or thirty dollars, we can go and thrash our grain with one half of the labor or expence that we can get it thrashed in any other way. Will not such a machine be introduced and be of value to the public? Certainly it will, and therefore I take the liberty of trying to recommend it.

EATHAN FOLSOM.

For the *Maine Farmer*.

Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
near New York, March 7, 1835.

DEAR SIR—We have been repeatedly asked to designate the finest varieties of Vegetables, and we now enumerate some of the most desirable, and will do so with regard to others at a future opportunity.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Beet.—Long Blood, Early Turnip Blood, Early Yellow Turnip, Early White Sugar.

Cabbage.—Earliest French, Early York, Early Royal Dwarf, Large York, French Ox-heart, Early Emperor, Bonneauil, Harvest, Battersea, Large late Bergen, Early Savoy, Cape Savoy, Monstrous French Savoy, Large Pancalier Savoy,—the latter *extra fine*, and far surpassing the kinds of Savoy usually cultivated.

Carrot.—Early Scarlet Horn, Altringham, Long Red Studley, and large White.

Celery.—Turkish large White Solid, North's Giant Red, Dwarf Curled.

Cucumber.—Early Long Frame, Long Green Prickly, Long Green Turkey, Early Green Cluster, and Long Green Southgate, for table, the latter longest of all; and the Small Green and Gherkin for pickles.

Endive.—Italian Green Curled, and White Batavian.

Indian Corn.—Early White Tuscarora, and Sweet or Sugar.

Lettuce.—Early Curled Silesia, Large Early White French, Versailles, Turkish, and Red edged Early White, as head or Cabbage Lettuces for spring and summer sowing; and Florence Coss, Magnum Bonum Coss, and Monstrous Coss, for looser or less solid heads. The Coss Lettuces are deemed sweeter and more tender than the Cabbage varieties.

Onion.—Early Silver Skinned and Pale Red Madeira are earliest of all, and sure to attain their size the first season. The Yellow Dutch not quite as early, but produces very large Onions the first season.

Melon.—Pine Apple, Persian, Citron, Skillman's, Nettle Minorca, Nettle Romana, French Muscade, Malta Winter, all of which are green fleshed. The Cohansa, Imperial, Cyprian, Green Fleshed Sugar, Large Yellow Cantaloup, and other Cantaloup varieties, are also valuable.

Peas.—Six Weeks', Washington, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Dwarf Green Marrow, Knight's Marrow, Woodford's Marrow, and various others.

Pumpkins.—Spanish Cheese, Yellow Cheese, &c.

Radish.—Earliest French Scarlet, very tender, and earliest of all, Mason's Scarlet Short top, Salmon, and White Naples, as long varieties. The Scarlet, Violet and White Turnip varieties are best for early sowing, and the Yellow Turnip and Spanish varieties for hot seasons, or for tropical climates.

Squash.—Summer Bush, Summer Crookneck bush, Vegetable Marrow, and Italian, for early; White Canada, Yellow Fall Crookneck for autumn; and Teneriffe, Acorn, and Cocoa nut, for winter.

Turnip.—Early White, and Early Yellow Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone, &c. for spring sowing, as garden varieties.

Cauliflower.—Early, and Half Hardy.

Brocoli.—Grange's Cape, Sulphur colored, Purple Cape, and new Imperial Dwarf White.

MRS. HEMANS is very dangerously sick in Dublin, Ireland.

Mr. Pettigrew, an eminent surgeon, states that tobacco is the only medicine that has yet ever arrested the progress of hydrophobia.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Letter from John Bull.

We publish the following letter from one of our subscribers in Upper Canada, with pleasure. We have many readers in that Province from whom it would afford as much gratification to receive communications for the Farmer. We intend to keep up our "Hints to Farmers," each month through the year, and also soon to commence a "Monthly Calendar" for Gardeners, which we trust will be found both interesting and useful.

"I have, in conjunction with my son, who conducts my little establishment of 100 acres, (60 cleared,) to tender you our most grateful thanks for your unwearied endeavors to enlighten the people on a subject the most important,—the knowledge of procuring the necessities and luxuries of life, at the least expense. Few seem to be aware of the 'mine of wealth' which is to be found by exploring the paths of knowledge, and while the Arts and Sciences are rapidly improving, shall Agriculture, in which the chief support and happiness of man consists, stand still? I wish I could prevail on my neighbors to farm differently; but I am old enough to know that example is better than precept, and that by pursuing a straight forward course of improving my lands, in manuring, ploughing well, trenching, and the rotation of crops, *together with a favorable result*, I shall do more good than all the hints and remarks I can make.

"It will add much to the utility of your valuable periodical, if you will insert in the first numbers of each month,—the hints on 'farm work' to be done—also those on gardening,—the proper times and seasons for cutting timber for fuel and fences, lumber for drying, intended for buildings, &c. Many old country people, ignorant of these important matters, commit serious mistakes and suffer much loss.

"Few farmers are aware of the advantages resulting from a knowledge of 'Agricultural Chemistry'—perhaps extracts from Sir Humphrey Davy's excellent Treatise might tend to excite a desire to know more of the subject, and in time we may look forward to have an opportunity of hearing some scientific gentleman from one of your learned colleges, explaining this delightful theme by giving Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in which Agriculture should form a prominent part.

"The remarks of a late correspondent are well worth attention, where he observes, 'how well many farmers manure the street, by allowing their cattle to range in search of provender, which should be supplied at home.' It is pitiable to see the 'famished' objects ranging in all directions, their owners at the same time securing a good price for their hay and leaving their straw to rot. In England, farmers manage better, and as certainly *make more profit*. Generally, the cattle are housed in dry quarters, or kept in square farm yards with sheds, *fed regularly* with hay, straw and turneps, and the result is, they are preserved in *good condition*, afford plenty of butter and milk, while, being well littered with straw, a large addition is made to the manure heap, by which great crops of wheat, barley and grass are obtained.

"There is one expression common in this country, which has ruined many farms and involved many proprietors in irretrievably debt, and a fine pretext for idleness it is—'IT WILL NEVER PAY!' Could we expel this 'root of indolence,' which like the Canada thistle, destroys like a plague we might do wonders; but while it is *encouraged*, there are small hopes of success. A friend informed me that while clearing a field over-run with weeds, intended for turneps and corn, by ploughing, harrowing in all directions, raking, burning and spreading the ashes, he was beset on all sides. His neighbors who, I believe, rather respect him, begged him to desist—he was *ruining the land*!—the process would NEVER PAY! To his inquiries and patient attention to the remarks of the wise and prudent (for you must know that my friend is a *model* of patience and modest demeanor,) what should he do with those villainous weeds which would suffer nothing beneficial to grow beside them, the reply was—'Just bury them, Squire—I guess they will make good manure'—to which this 'man of peace' answered by taking up a root, which for experiment, had been exposed to the burning rays of the sun and then buried, to show that by this very act the rascal had *grown again*. Still his practice was the subject of universal condemnation at the tavern and

other places of resort, as one totally ignorant of the most scientific mode of farming! Fortunately my friend's obstinacy could not be overcome, and he persevered even against the advice of the elders! Will you, sir, be surprised that his corn crop was equal, nay superior, to most of his neighbors', and his turneps plentiful. When the number of bushels of the latter was told and the sum total calculated, the laugh, he tells me, was turned the other way! The scoffers have discovered that others may know farming as well as themselves. A certain quantity of the vegetable was raised for sale—the remainder for feeding lean stock, and which has proved very profitable. The ground will be in fine order for barley and clover to seed down with, and much as he has suffered from the *pity* of his friends, it is probable the same system of *cleaning*, burning and rotation of crops will be pursued. He hopes, in time, the prejudice of old settlers will give way, and a more beneficial practice be adopted than has been usual. The judicious outlay of a small capital will ensure a fair return. A small farm, *well cultivated*, will, assuredly, pay better interest than a larger ill done. If the farmers will raise those vegetables for winter use—such as turneps, carrots, beets and cabbage—among the latter, the Scotch and thousand headed, which answers so well in France,—will confine their cattle within their own farm yards, give them sufficient good hay and a due proportion of the above named vegetables, and plenty of straw for manure,—collect every particle of said manure and apply it on the land properly; this, with good tillage, will ensure success, (*far beyond burying the weeds*), and we may confidently look forward to the circumstances of farmers being very different to what they are now, and which will be no trifling gratification to thy friend.

JOHN BULL."

Niagara District, U. C.

Bots in Horses.

MR. EDITOR—I have read your articles in the Farmer under this head, and though the sentiments are quite discordant with common opinions on this subject, still I have no disposition to attempt their refutation. I have a remedy which I have seen applied in a number of cases of what are called Bots, with complete success. The prescription is as follows: Mix, in a convenient bottle, one pint of good vinegar and half a pint of good ashes. The horse should be previously prepared to receive the dose immediately on mixing it, as the effervescence produced by the acid of the vinegar and the alkali of the ashes, will render it difficult to retain the compound many minutes after mixing. From one to three bottles will, I think, in all cases be found sufficient. I have known this medicine administered to horses apparently in the last stage of the disease, and have never known it to fail of producing relief in less than ten minutes. The ashes should be sifted.—Genesee Farmer.

From the New York Cultivator.

J. BUEL, Esq.—Dear Sir—Will you please give to the public through your valuable agricultural paper (the Cultivator,) the following recipe for the cure of that formidable disease of the horse, called

The Poll Evil.

As soon as the tumor appears, make a strong decoction of the root of the meadow plant or vine, known by the name of *poison ivy*, and sometimes by that of mercury; bathe the tumor with this decoction every day, as hot as the horse will bear it; and heat it in with a hot iron. In a short time it will begin to diminish, and in six weeks it will wholly subside. A very valuable horse of mine was attacked with this disease last summer, and 2 months, after we first discovered it, were consumed in experiments of various kinds, when I became discouraged, and gave up the horse as lost. The tumor became appalling, so much so, that the best of our farriers declined to undertake a cure, and advised me to sell my horse for the best price that I could get; when shortly afterwards, I accidentally heard of the above remedy, I tried it, and with complete success. No trace of the disease remains, although when I commenced the application, the horse was so bad that he could not drop his head low enough to drink, unless he was driven into deep water. I have no doubt the remedy is a specific, if applied in time. How long, before the tu-

mor breaks, the application, to be successful, must be made, I am not able to say—but the tumor on my horse must have been three months advancing, before we commenced our application.

As I am ignorant of veterinary nosology, I hope you will give the technical name of the disease, and for the same reason, I hope you will give the botanical name of the plant which effected the cure.*

I have the honor, to be your ob't servant,

IRA CLIZBE.

Owego, Tioga Co., Dec. 29, 1834.

*The technical name of the disease is *Poll-Evil*—the botanical name of the plant *Rhus toxicodendron*, var. *radicans*.

A Proclamation

FOR A DAY OF

HUMILIATION, FASTING AND PRAYER.

Every thing around us proclaims the benevolence of God. We see daily exhibitions of his goodness, in all the works of creation, and in the whole order of his providence. Reason as well as revelation teaches that He is a God of love, and that He delights in the happiness of his creatures. But while we as a people have been distinguished by his mercies, have we not reason to apprehend the sterner visitations of his justice, for the ingratitude with which we have requited them?

By the return of this opening season, which reminds us of our dependence upon God for the fruits of the earth, and for the continued supply of all our necessities, we are admonished to humble ourselves before Him, for our multiplied offences, and with united supplications to implore the forgiveness of our sins, through the mediation of Jesus Christ, our Saviour.

We have not only the pious example of our fathers, but the authority of God's holy word to guide us, in setting apart seasons, for public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

I have therefore thought fit to appoint, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, I do appoint, THURSDAY, *The sixteenth day of April next*, to be observed throughout this State, as a public Fast. And I do recommend to ministers, and people of every religious denomination, to assemble in their respective places of worship on that day, and to engage in exercises suitable to the occasion.

Let us endeavor to keep "an acceptable fast unto the Lord," exhibiting before the eye of Omniscience, that sincere contrition for sin, which will induce Him to listen to the voice of our supplications, to avert from us the judgement we deserve and to continue to us the blessings we have forfeited.

Let us commend to God the general interests of our State, and pray for his blessings upon our agriculture, commerce and manufactures;—upon our schools and higher seminaries of learning;—upon our religious and benevolent institutions.

Let us pray for the suppression of vice among us—that the Sabbath may no longer be desecrated, that intemperance and profanity may cease to prevail, and that the evil passions of men may be restrained.

Let us pray for the benign influences of his spirit, to descend upon every part of our State, that the waste places of our Zion may be refreshed and become as the garden of the Lord.

Let us also commend to God the interests of our common country, praying that we may be preserved from civil discord and enabled to keep peace with all nations;—that health and happiness may abound in every part of our land; that infidelity and false religion of every kind may be abolished, and that the pure principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ may every where prevail.

And I do earnestly request the people of this State, to suspend all unnecessary labor and recreation, on the day of the appointed Fast.

Given at the COUNCIL CHAMBER in Augusta, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and in the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Sec. of State.

When men of infamy to grandeur soar,
They light a torch to show their shame the more.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New York Cultivator.

Excretory Powers of Plants.

Science is continually making new discoveries of the laws which regulate the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and furnishing new and useful suggestions to aid the operations of skill and industry. It is hardly two centuries since the circulation of blood was fully confirmed by Harvey. The discoveries in vegetable have been more tardy than those in animal physiology. The laws which govern the vegetable kingdom are yet but imperfectly understood by the learned, and are much less known to the unlearned. But chemistry is successfully at work in disclosing useful facts in vegetable economy, before unknown. Among these, it has been declared and satisfactorily demonstrated, that plants possess excretory organs, by which they throw off such matters as do not afford them nutrition, or which are not essential to their wants. It seems to be admitted, that plants take up, indiscriminately, the vegetable food which presents, in a prepared form, to their sponges, or mouths; that they have no power of selecting their food in this stage of nutrition; but that when the sap has been elaborated in the leaves, they have the power of retaining only such portions as food as are congenial to their wants and necessary to their perfect development, and of throwing off the residue into the soil. As plants differ essentially in their properties and products, it would seem to follow, that different proportions of the elementary matters which constitute the food, and make up the substance of vegetables, and in various combinations, must be required by different species, or in other words, that they do not all subsist upon and exhaust the like food. This is proved by the experience of every farmer, who finds it profitable to alternate or change his crops, and prejudicial to crop a field two or more years in succession with the same grain.

The conclusions which some philosophers have drawn from these facts, viz. that the excrementitious matter thrown off by plants is a sort of poison to the like species—and that hence the necessity of alternating crops—is at least of very doubtful authority; and to our minds seems to be contradicted by theory as well as practice. And if the inferences are to be admitted as a general rule, this general rule certainly admits of numerous and broad exceptions.

Soils are impoverished, not by what is grown upon them, but by what is carried off from them. If the crop is all retained upon, and returned to the soil, fertility will rather be increased than diminished; and the same crop may be made to follow without deterioration. The reason is simply this, that the very matters which constituted the dead crop, remaining to be transmuted into the living one. But when the product is carried off from the ground, the soil is robbed of part of its specific food for the like crop. We have several familiar illustrations in proof of our position, some of which we beg leave to mention.

We have seen poor waste lands enclosed, from which cattle were excluded, and upon which the stunted herbage had been suffered to remain and rot,—and although the same plants grew upon them annually, the herbage and the soil annually improved.

We have seen about buildings, waste patches, where nettles, burdocks and other foul weeds were permitted to luxuriate unmolested, and to fall and decay upon the ground; and every succeeding growth seemed to increase in vigor.

We have seen lands that were never cultivated, particularly wet grounds, covered with the same annual plants for successive years, without perceiving any sensible diminution of growth.

The vast prairies of the west, and indeed all our wild lands, have produced annually the same herbage, probably for centuries; and yet we do not learn that this herbage is less luxuriant now than it was half a century ago.

These facts, and many more that might be cited go to disprove the hypothesis of De Candolle, Macaire, Rennie and others, that the excrementitious matter of plants is poison to their own species. The undiminished, or rather increased fertility, in the cases we have referred to, arises from the circumstance, that nothing is carried off from the ground: that what grows upon the soil is returned to it again and becomes proper food for its own species.

The preceding cases have reference only to uncropped grounds. Let us now test the hypothesis by known results in farm culture.

There are many perennial cultivated crops, the circle of whose roots does not materially enlarge, which are cropped, and thrive in the same locations for years, the vigor of whose growth may be increased by the liberal application of manure. We give asparagus as a familiar illustration. The roots of the plant are interwoven, and virtually fill the bed the first year of their growth; and yet the plants continue to increase the vigor for some years under good culture. This they could not do upon the assumed doctrine we are combating.

Wheat, of all the cultivated crops, should afford proof of the poisonous nature of its excretory matter, if such matter is truly deleterious. Upon ordinary soils, this grain will not bear repetition in successive years, without great diminution in product; nor would it upon any soils if Macaire and Rennie were right in their conclusions. Yet upon some soils, highly charged with its specific food, it does bear repetition for many years. In reference to this question, we made particular inquiry last summer, in a circle of intelligent gentlemen at Auburn, "how many years in succession any of their grounds had been known to carry wheat?" An instance, was given, in reply, where wheat had been grown on a field twenty-one out of twenty-two years; & a second was immediately noted, where it had been grown twenty-two years in succession. Turning to our informant, we asked "what was the product of the last crop?" "Forty bushels per acre," he replied. "Was the ground manured?" "No." These cases, we believe, are not singular, though they may indicate bad husbandry. In several districts in the west, and in some in the Canadas, wheat has been grown many years in succession, and constitute almost the exclusive crop; and on what are termed the oak openings, we are told, there has often been an increase of crop, for successive years, and this without the aid of manure.

Let it not be supposed, from our remarks, that we are opposed to an alternation of crops; on the contrary, we consider it the basis of good husbandry. The theorist, as well as the practical farmer, admits its great utility. But the necessity of this alternation, we contend, does not arise from a poison deposited in the soil by a previous crop, but from the exhaustion of food by that crop—the specific food of the species. Whichever party may be right as to the cause of infertility, both are agreed as to the preventive means, which is the main point. Because some lands can bear successive crops of the same grain, it is no proof that it is wise to require them to do it—or that other lands can be made to do the like. The reasons in favor of the alternation of crops are not weakened by the arguments upon either side, but rather require new force from both.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Culture of Madder.

Mr. Tucker.—There are consumed in the counties of Otsego and Oneida, by three manufacturing establishments, about two hundred and thirty four thousand pounds of Madder every three years. This article is dug from the ground once in three years. Suppose each acre produced from 1500 to 2000 lbs., but say the former, on a common soil, it would require 156 acres of land to produce Madder for these establishments; and perhaps the remaining manufacturing, cloth dressers and families use half as much more, making in the whole 351,000 lbs., which at 15 cts. per lb., the average price of best Dutch Madder for the last twelve years, is over \$50,000. What a large sum to send to foreign countries, for an article which can be cultivated here as well as potatoes! I am well aware that less than 156 acres will produce the above amount; as, according to the quality of the land and the cultivation it will produce from 1500 to 2000 lbs. of dry Madder. I think it would produce 2000 lbs. on land that will yield in a good year 50 bushels of corn to the acre.—The whole cost of cultivation on rich deep loam say sandy loam, digging, washing, drying, grinding, rent of land, seed, interest of money, at 2000 lbs. to the acre, will not exceed 7 cts. per lb. There are without doubt, on most farms in these counties, a few acres of land at least, suitable for the cultivation of this article. I consider that the demand will be for years unlimited; as there is not as yet, in the circle of my acquaintance, more than

twenty-five acres under cultivation, nine of which are under my management. The price of American Madder, for the three past years, has averaged about 23 cents wholesale. The time for digging, as also for selling the top roots, or seed, is from the 15th Sept. to the 15th of October; the price at this time is \$3 per bushel, by the quantity. These top roots are buried in the fall like potatoes, and planted in the following spring in drills, six feet apart between the drills (giving room for a crop of potatoes the first year,) and 12 or 18 inches apart in the drills. It is better to purchase the seed in the fall, as it will bear transportation much better when the buds are not much started,—and the price is considerably lower. The bottom is also dug at this time, and washed, (or rinsed, if dug from a light soil,) dried, &c. I have of three years old roots, unengaged, 150 bushels or enough to plant from 23 to 25 acres.

Mr. James Eaton, of Winfield, Herkimer county, is a successful cultivator and an honourable dealer in the article. There are others also, so that applicants can be supplied to a considerable amount. For more particular information, as to the cultivation of Madder, see "Phinney's Calendar, or Western Almanac, for 1834,"—also a communication, in the Cultivator, for August, in which is stated my success in the cultivation of this root for three years past.

As it is not the intention of the subscriber to offer any remarks to the public but what he believes are founded in truth, he respectfully invites editors of newspapers devoted to agriculture and manufactures to copy some portion of the above into their respective papers—also other editors who may consider the subject important to the public.

A small package of ground Madder will be sent on application, to the care of the President, or Committee of any agricultural society in the state, previous to their annual fair, for the inspection of members interested.

RUSSEL BRONSON.

Bridgewater, Sept. 1, 1834.

Growth & Manufacture of Silk.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. F. O. J. SMITH for the following Report.

Mr. BOCKEE, from the Committee on Agriculture, made the following Report:

The Committee on Agriculture, which were instructed, by a resolution of this House, "to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to establish the growth and manufacture of silk, and also of introducing into each State of this Union the practical improvements made by Gamaliel Gay in the reeling and weaving the same," report:

In endeavoring to discharge the duty assigned them by this resolution, the committee have been led to inquire into the history of the silk culture in the United States. It appears to have been introduced as early as the year 1723 into the colony of Virginia, and the planting of the mulberry and the production of silk were encouraged by the royal patronage, and the bounty of the Colonial Assembly. The early history of Georgia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, also discloses repeated efforts made by the enterprise of individuals, and by statutory provisions, to introduce and establish this branch of industry. The culture of silk appears to have been commenced in Connecticut about the year 1760, and has been continued there with more perseverance than in any other section of the Union. The estimated value of the silk annually produced in a few towns in the eastern section of that State is not less than \$28,000. The process of rearing and feeding the silk-worm, and manufacturing the product into sewing silk, is principally conducted by the women and children in their families, with reasonable profit, but with very great defects of machinery and manufacturing skill. The committee are informed that, owing to the imperfect manner in which the process of reeling is performed, the product is unfit for any other manufacture than that of sewing silk. Their operations being confined to the production of this article, the limited demand for it does not afford encouragement for investing a large capital, and entering extensively into the business. Applications have, at different times, been made to Congress, from several of the States, for encouragement and aid in establishing the culture and manufacture of silk.

A former Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of a resolution of the House of Representatives, caused to be prepared a manual, containing the best practical information that could be collected on the growth and manufacture of silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union. This compilation, being document No. 158, first session, twentieth Congress, is an abridgement from the larger work of the Italian Count Dandolo, and contains very full and particular information on the natural history and art of rearing the silk-worm; on the varieties and culture of the mulberry tree; with explanations and plates of the machinery necessary, and detailed information of the various processes in the production and manufacture of silk from the cocoons. This treatise, together with a work of Mr. De Hazz, of Munich, on the culture of silk in Germany, was published and distributed by the order of this House.

Your committee cannot disguise the fact that, during the progress of more than a century, the various efforts which have been made to introduce the culture and manufacture of silk into this country have, in most instances, been entire failures, and have, in no instance, been eminently successful. Why has it been so? What are the cause of the almost uniform failure of an enterprise promising so great individual and national benefits? The experiments which have been made fully demonstrate the fitness of our soil and climate to the growth of the mulberry tree. They also sufficiently show that there is no deficiency of information and skill in the art of rearing and managing the silk-worm, and producing the cocoons. It is also ascertained that the quality of the silk produced from American cocoons is not inferior to that grown in any other country. Your committee believe that the very general failure in the production of this article is the want of suitable machinery, and the deficiency of manual and practical skill in the process of reeling silk from cocoons. These cannot be transported without suffering great deterioration, and the art of reeling must be understood and practised by the silk growers. The article will then assume a form fitted for transportation with facility and cheapness, and fitted for the various purposes of the manufacturer. Your committee believe that all difficulties in the way of introducing this new and important branch of industry would be overcome, if the proper machinery and manual dexterity necessary for producing the raw silk in its most perfect state could be acquired by those who are now engaged, or who may engage, in its cultivation. The committee have attended with special interest to the improvements in machinery, and specimens of silk manufacture, exhibited by Mr. Gamaliel Gay, of Rhode Island. He has brought within a single view the whole process of the art, from the web of the caterpillar to the most substantial and beautiful fabrics. His mechanical ingenuity and practical skill, both of which have been tested by successful experiment, would render him a useful agent in introducing the improvement which he has made, and in communicating that practical instruction which seems indispensable to the successful prosecution of the business of silk growing. The measures which have been suggested to the committee, and which they have had under their consideration, as the means of advancing and establishing the silk business within the several States, are, 1st. To offer a bounty or premium for the planting and cultivating the mulberry, and the production of silk; 2d. To create an establishment for rearing the silk-worm, and the production and manufacture of silk, with the funds of the Government; 3d. To employ Mr. Gay, as an agent, to go into the several States for the purpose of introducing his improvements, and giving practical instructions on the culture and manufacture of silk.

The committee will not enter into a detail of the particular plan by which either of these propositions may be carried into effect. They are restrained from recommending either of them for the adoption of Congress, by the consideration that they are unapprised of the existence of any power in the Federal Government to appropriate money for these purposes. They find no warrant or precedent for the exercise of this power, and to suppose its existence would be to extend the legislative powers of Congress over every branch of rural economy, and over every human occupation. The committee are impressed with a sense of the importance of this subject. They believe the silk cultivation suited to the physical, moral, and political condition of the

country: that it may be successfully prosecuted, and that it recommends itself most strongly to the enterprise of capitalists, and to the patronage of the several States in this Union. But, under the imperative influence of their convictions of the want of constitutional power in the Federal Government over this subject, they offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for Congress to legislate for the purpose of establishing the growth and manufacture of silk within the several States.

Geology in Schools.

From a number of the *Scientific Tracts*, published semi-monthly at Boston, we copy the following "reasons why Geology should be universally introduced as a branch of common education:

1. It is nearly allied to geography. The connexion and distinct provinces of these two sciences have already been pointed out in the introductory remarks of this number. From that view it is believed, many will be ready to acknowledge that the claims of this science to becoming school instruction, are equally strong with those of geography, and in some points superior.

2. It is an interesting science. It opens to our view a new world, and presents us with numerous objects of beauty and of interest, before unnoticed. The most barren ledges, the commonest rocks and walls by the wayside, destitute of anything to admire or notice, show to groups of young explorers, that these have not merited the long neglect they have suffered; but they contain much that is rich and beautiful, not merely when arranged on the shelves and cases of a cabinet, but when placed on the mantelpiece of the parlor or drawing-room, and furnishing instruction and delight to the most elevated minds.

3. It is among the grandest of sciences. It leads us to view, with increased admiration, the towering mountain and awful precipice, and induces and enables us to examine with greater ardor and more exalted delight, those features of the earth, which never fail to excite ideas of sublimity even in the rudest mind. We learn from it, that amid the lofty aspect, the terrific grandeur, and the wild confusion of the Alps and Andes, there is order and regularity, which evince the skill of a wise and all powerful architect. Arrangement amidst apparent disorder, a vast storehouse of riches overhung by forms of terror, objects of the highest beauty grouped beneath the awfully sublime, afforded to the passing geologist a moral as well as an intellectual banquet.

4. It gives new interest and increased utility to our journeys and our walks. A person, with the slightest knowledge of geology, never passes from one country or place to another, without finding much to admire, and much to increase his store of knowledge. If he find no thriving village, no field covered with the fruits of the farmer's industry, no fertile tract groaning under its load of stately forest trees, or smiling beneath its dress of beautiful verdure, he still finds, in the barren plain or the broken ledge, much that is beautiful rich and instructive.

5. It furnishes a healthful and instructive amusement to the young. Wherever it has been introduced into schools, the pupils have taken more or less of their pastime in examining and collecting specimens of minerals within their reach. A geological excursion is uniformly preferred by them to their ordinary sports, too often calculated to dissipate their minds, and unfit them for patient and successful application, when they return to their school rooms or their books.

6. It teaches children to be observing. A thousand objects, before unnoticed, press upon their view; their imagination and taste are awakened, and called into vigorous and healthful exercise, in discriminating the aspect of objects. Their minds, once put upon the search to discover what is beautiful and rich in the mineral kingdom, are led to examine other parts of this wide creation; and wherever they go, or whatever they see, they find something to admire, and to convey to their minds entertainment and instruction.

7. It leads to useful discoveries. Wherever the science of geology has been introduced into schools or to the attention of other young people, valuable discoveries have been made to enrich the treasure of science, or to furnish new sources of industry and of wealth, both to individuals and the nation.

If once introduced into all our schools, the whole country would be put under the most minute and rigid examination, and compelled to yield up its treasures, now buried beneath the surface of the earth. In New-England, alone, from one to two hundred thousand young, but ardent and efficient surveyors, might be induced to afford their gratuitous and cheerful services, to explore our resources in the mineral kingdom; and while they amused and instructed themselves, they would make important accessions to the public treasures of science and of wealth.

8. As the adoption of geology as a branch of common education, uniformly leads to a thorough examination of the natural features of the country, it would prepare the way for obtaining maps of all the towns where it should be introduced. Considering the trifling expense at which lithographic prints of town maps can be procured, and the important vehicles they would be to convey a minute and accurate knowledge of the character and resources of our country to the minds of its inhabitants, few subjects better deserve the immediate attention of every town.

9. No science is more practical. It acquaints farmers with the nature of their soils, and the best methods of improving them; civil engineers with the materials for constructing roads, canals, railways, wharves, dams, &c., and the proper method of combining them; artists with the origin and nature of paints, and other substances in common use; and the miner when and how to extend his researches, pointing him to a reward for his labors, and guarding him against abortive attempts.

Agriculture, internal improvements, manufactures, and the various useful arts, occupy, at present, so large a place in public attention, as to render every method which can be adopted to advance them worthy of public or private patronage.

10. The introduction of geology into schools, would tend to promote moral improvement among the young. Perhaps there are not two more unfortunate circumstances attending our system of popular education, than that the exercises of children in the school-room are irksome, and those for recreation are dissipating to the mind. If school-houses could be rendered places of pleasant resort, and amusement sources of useful instruction, the great work of reform in cultivating intellectual and moral taste would be fairly begun. The more innocent and useful amusements are scattered around the young, the less time and disposition they will have to pursue those which are pernicious or useless. No subject, perhaps, is better fitted to answer the double purpose of amusement and instruction, than geology. And a few are better fitted to show the power and wisdom of Him, "who weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance."

11. It is easily acquired. The features of this science are not only striking and grand, but they are few and simple, and exactly fitted to entertain and expand the juvenile mind. By the aid of specimens, with appropriate descriptions, its general principles are more easily and readily understood, than those of any other science which is taught. Nothing is more easy than to introduce it into every district and private school in the country, and to acquaint every child with the names, ingredients and uses of the rocks he daily observes in his walks and with the prominent geological features of our country.

12. It is necessary. Without it, gazeteers and journals of travels cannot be understood. In some places, a knowledge of the great geological features of the earth is as common and familiar, as of the continents and oceans; and consequently, without this knowledge, a person is liable to find himself ignorant of the most common and familiar topics of conversation, in the society he will frequently meet. To be destitute of a branch of science so important and accessible, is to be unprovided with a great source of mental occupation and entertainment for early life; and in the case of teachers, the want of it is the want of a powerful and happy means of influencing the youthful mind.

If it should be asked how this science can be most readily introduced into schools, it is answered from numerous experiments, that fifty or a hundred labelled specimens, with some small manual to describe them, explaining their ingredients, uses, &c., are sufficient to make a beginning, which, if once made, seldom, if ever, fails to be extended to a general knowledge of the subject.

Maine Legislature.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.—Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to their bill incorporating the Portland thread company.

Bill in addition to an Act entitled an Act to regulate the survey of lumber in Penobscot county, was read twice and passed as amended.

THURSDAY, March 19.—Reference to next Legislature reported on petition of Elijah Wood.

Reference to the next Legislature reported on Bill to protect persons from damage in their mowing, garden, tillage and other improved lands, and concerning stray Beasts, accepted.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to incorporate the West Branch Boom Corporation; to incorporate the 3d parish in Bath. Adj.

FRIDAY, March 20.—Bill to provide for the employment and maintenance of the poor read once and indefinitely postponed in concurrence.

Bill to regulate divorces was reported correctly engrossed, and the question being on passing it to be enacted, several Senators made objections to it; among others Mr. Allen of Hancock, who thought divorces should not be granted, except in cases worse than death, those of adultery. If divorces were granted merely because one party had been deceived in the other, there would be plenty of divorces; there were frauds in almost all transactions and perhaps as much in matrimony as any thing; the parties were deceived frequently in each other's good qualifications, deceived in their property, and deceived even in what was most obvious, their personal beauty. A man had sometimes married a woman who appeared to have a fine set of teeth and glossy black hair, when it turned out after marriage that the hair was bought at the milliner's and the teeth at the dentist's, and instead of a blooming bride when he came to strip her, he found he had married a toothless, old, gray-headed woman. Here was a plain case of fraud; the man was deceived by false appearances, as most men are apt to be in some degree; but shall we therefore grant a divorce? He thought it would not do, and he should oppose the passage of the bill to be enacted.

Mr. EMMONS said if the Judges of the Supreme Court put the same construction upon *fraud* that the gentleman from Hancock did, it might be sufficient objection to the bill, but he thought they would not. If mischief should result from the law it could be repealed.

Mr. BARNARD opposed the bill; but it passed 12 to 8.

SATURDAY, March 21.—*Passed to be engrossed*—Resolve additional for establishing an Insane Hospital.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, was read the second time, and the question of passing the same to be engrossed, being ordered by yeas and nays, was decided in the affirmative as follows: YEAS 17, NAYS 6.

Legislation reported inexpedient on a resolve for the removal of the seat of government from Augusta to Portland.

Finally passed, Resolve additional for establishing an Insane Hospital.

Bill for the relief of poor debtors, was read a second time, and amended. Mr. Purington moved to indefinitely postpone, which was negatived, 5 to 17. And the same passed to be engrossed.

MONDAY, March 23.—Bill relative to innholders, retailers and common victuallers was read a second time and amended, and the question on passing it to be engrossed was decided in the negative as follows: YEAS 7, NAYS 14.

Resolve appropriating \$4000 for the education of the blind in Maine at the New England Asylum in Boston; to provide for the expenditures of the government for 1835; to provide for the security of the State House against fire (by a cistern); respecting Cumberland turnpike, and several others passed to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, March 24.—The report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of the Ladies of Brunswick and others, on the subject of intemperance, came from the House amended by striking out that part requiring the report to be published in the papers which publish the laws, and insisting on the acceptance of the report.

The Senate refused to concur as follows: YEAS 9, NAYS 10.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.—Resolve to incorporate the Maine Stock and Pattern Farm Company. (This Resolve incorporated a Company for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., and the third section went to make the State a member of the Corporation.) Mr. McCrate moved to amend by striking out the third section. Before the question was taken, Mr. Parris moved to refer to the next Legislature. Before the question was taken, Mr. Humphreys of Gray, moved to postpone until the first Wednesday of January, 1900, which prevailed.

Finally Passed—Resolve authorizing a tax on several counties; in favor of Israel Chadbourne; authorizing the erection of a free bridge across Muddy River; respecting the publication of special acts and resolves; in favor of Union Academy; of Edsel Grover; of Samuel Moulton; for the repair of gun-house in Wiscasset; making appropriations for military purposes; for the erection of a gun-house in Norridgewock.

THURSDAY, March 19.—Mr. O'BRIEN of Brunswick, laid upon the table a Bill to incorporate the Brunswick High School, which was read twice and tomorrow assigned.

Bill to provide for the employment and maintenance of the poor was taken up. Mr. Jarvis of Ellsworth moved to amend by adding a proviso that the bill should not operate upon any County, the legal voters in which shall not adopt it at the next September election.

This amendment having been so amended that no town having a workhouse shall vote upon this question, was adopted 56 to 43.

After debate by Messrs. Jarvis and Dumont in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Potter of Augusta, Holmes of Alfred, Underwood of Fayette and Woodman of Wilton against it, the bill was indefinitely postponed, 88 to 46.

FRIDAY, March 20.—Resolve appointing School Commissioners was read twice, and the question being upon passing it to be engrossed, Mr. Jaques of Bowdoin moved to indefinitely postpone, which after some debate, was withdrawn, and the resolve passed to be engrossed, 91 to 22.—This resolve provides for the appointment of commissioners, principally for the collecting statistical facts concerning the state of our primary schools—to examine them &c.

The House again took up the consideration of the Act for the relief of poor debtors. Mr. Washburn of Livermore moved to refer to next Legislature, and in the mean time be published. This motion prevailed.

SATURDAY, March 21.—The House took up the following resolutions reported on Friday by Dr. Shaw, from the committee to whom the subject was referred.

Resolved, That as the recommendation of the King of the Netherlands was an evasion and not a decision of the question submitted to him, we cordially approve its rejection by the President of the United States.

Resolved, That as the final adjustment of our North Eastern Boundary line is a question involving the future growth and prosperity of this State, the Executive of this State be requested to urge upon the Executive of the United States the great importance of a speedy settlement of this exciting question, in such a manner as will preserve the territorial rights of Maine as described by the Treaty of 1783. The resolve passed as follows: YEAS 129, NAYS 7.

MONDAY, March 23.

Legislation reported inexpedient on an order relative to removing the seat of Government from Augusta to Portland, and the same was accepted in concurrence.

Mr. O'Brien from the Committee to whom was referred the petitions of females of several towns in the State made a report, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Call of Bangor, ordered to be printed in all the newspapers in the State in which the Laws are published.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the petitions of the female inhabitants of several towns of this State, came back from the Senate with the endorsement that that body non-concurred in accepting it and ordering it to be printed. Mr. O'Brien moved to insist on the former vote of the House, which motion was negatived, 49 to 52. The House then receded and concurred with the

Senate. At the request of Mr. Call, Mr. Hanniford moved to reconsider.

Mr. HOLMES said he was really astonished to see some gentlemen voting so uncivilly and ungallantly.—It would perhaps not be strange for an old man like himself, nor was he much surprised to see his worthy old friend from Cumberland (Mr. Sturdevant) voting as he did. But for the young men there was no excuse. They had certainly conducted very ungallantly and clownishly (beg pardon of the gentlemen.) But how this is brought about, said Mr. H., I can't for the life of me see, especially at the last end of the session, unless we have been away from our wives, daughters and sisters so long, that we have entirely forgotten them.

But I'm inclined to think members will think better of this subject, for unless they do, I don't believe they will dare to go home—if they don't get a "hornet's nest" about their ears, I'm mistaken.

The motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed 63 to 33.

TUESDAY, March 24.—The Report on the "Ladies' Petitions" again came from the Senate, that body nonconcurring the House in accepting and ordering it to be printed. On motion of Mr. Benson the House receded from their vote, ordering it to be printed, and adhere to their vote accepting the report.

Mr. SMART of Troy laid on the table a bill to tax "old bachelors" for the benefit of maiden ladies of a certain age, and for their relief and comfort in cold weather. After an amusing debate, it was indefinitely postponed, together with several amendments introduced by the worthy fraternity in the House, one of which was, that every person who had been crossed in love more than five times should be exempted from the provisions of the Act.

The House then adjourned without day.

Summary.

GROGGERY BURNT. A little grog shop, at the New Mills in Gardiner, took fire one night last week and was reduced to ashes. The proprietor we understand was insured, and we hope he will take the advice of a friend, and invest the indemnity money in some better business. A man with his faculties and capabilities, owes himself a better and more respectable employment than being *skipper* of a *drunkery*.

THE BOSTON PEARL AND LITERARY GAZETTE. Published every week. Contents of No. 28. ORIGINAL. Monte Auburno—a Review. A Chapter of Digressions. A Heterodox Chapter on the Affections. Venice. Similes—to L. E. B. The Broad Brimmed Hat. Oratorio by the Suffolk Academy of Music. EDITORIAL.—Deceased young Poets of America—James O. Rockwell—The Iceberg. Tremont Theatre &c. MUSIC. Venetian Evening Song, by Isaac C. Pray Jr.; Music by E. E. Marcy. SELECTED. Illustrations of Hamlet. Conjugal Affections. Memoirs of Lady Davies.

AFFECTING AND UNUSUAL OCCURENCE. In the midst of the public service yesterday afternoon, in the 21 Dutch Church, the congregation was thrown into a great confusion by the sudden death of the wife of Mr. Anthony Van Stantford, an aged member of that church. Mrs. V. had attended church in her usual health and a moment before the painful occurrence, was observed intently fixed on the preacher, who we understood was preaching on Heb. iii 7, and had just concluded some remarks on the uncertainty of life. The first indication that any thing had taken place, was hearing what seemed a loud snore, which directed all eyes to her—her head had fallen forward—immediately she was lifted up, and it was supposed for a moment she had fainted; she breathed a few times, and then it was seen that her spirit had departed. Most solemn admonition to all! Most affecting seal to the truths the congregation were hearing! The effect of the annunciation from the pulpit at the close of the worship, that she was dead, was indescribable.

Albany Evening Journal.

EMIGRATING INDIANS. The Helena Herald of 22d Jan. says, about 100 Choctaw Indians crossed the Mississippi at that place on the 16th, on their way to the west.

Another murder in Suffolk County.—Scarcely has the sod closed upon the remains of William Enoch, hung for the murder of his wife in a fit of intemperance, when we are called upon to record another murder in the same county under like circumstances and with like effect. William Jayne, of Brookhaven, says the Sag Harbour Watchman, was on the 13th of February, committed to the Jail of this county for the murder of his wife. From the examination taken before Judge Mount, it appeared that on the 7th instant, about 8 o'clock while in a state of intoxication, he pushed the diseased, who was also intoxicated, out of his house threw her upon the ground, and jumped upon her with his whole weight, producing a wound upon the abdomen of which she died ten days afterwards, without having uttered a word after she had been wounded.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Advocate.

A PRECIOUS HUSBAND. Mrs Isabella A. Potter, the wife of Robert Potter of North Carolina, lately obtained a divorce from her husband, by the Legislature of that state. She has since petitioned the County Court of Granville to alter her own name, and the names of her children, and has obtained a decree to that effect. In her petition she says: "At the last session of the General Assembly, the said Robert Potter was expelled from the House of Commons, of which he was a member, and he is now, as far as can be learned, a vagabond, with whom none but the most debased can associate. Branded as he is by the judgment of his fellow citizens, his name is to be a disgrace, and to his children will be a reproach, from which your worships can and I hope will save them. They are yet young in life, and have not learned to blush for a parent's shame."

COUNTERFEITS. We are informed that there are in circulation in this vicinity counterfeit notes of the Broome County Bank, New York, and have been requested to caution the public against the same. The counterfeits, it is said, are extremely well executed, and are dated 2d Jan. 1832, and 10th Jan. 1832. In the engraving of the true bill the top of the D in the word "Demand," touches the line above it, but does not in the counterfeit.

There are also in circulation counterfeit bills of the Grand Bank, Marblehead, of the denomination of \$5, of Perkin's Sterotype plate—also 2 dollar bills of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, and 2s of the Oriental Bank, Boston.—*Augusta Age.*

It is said that the number of divorces legally pronounced in the U. S. amounts annually to nearly 2000.

Marriages.

In Monmouth, by David White, Esq. Mr. John O. Gilman to Miss Harriet A. Folsom. Mr Joseph D. Kimball, of Orono, to Miss Pheba S. Robinson, of Monmouth.

At Cleve, Lincolnshire, Mr. M. Appleyard to Mrs. Ann Appleyard.

This pair love cider, we should think,
If so they'll have enough to drink,
For fruit to have in autumn weather,
They've put their Appleyards together.

Deaths.

On the 24th inst. at Dr. Benson's in Winthrop, Col. SIMON PAGE, in his ninety-first year.

In Wayne, in January last, Mrs. Foss, wife of Asa Foss, Esq. aged 41, leaving her husband and four children to mourn an irreparable loss. In her social relations she was exemplary and affectionate, fulfilling the duties of a wife, a mother and a neighbor in such a manner as to render her death a source of keen affliction and sorrow to friends and acquaintances, and peculiarly so to those who were connected with her by the closer ties of consanguinity. The loss of such individuals makes a void in society not easily filled, and their memory is treasured by the survivors with a mournful satisfaction; a satisfaction mingled with sorrow for their loss. The hope of a reunion in a better and a less transitory world is a source of strong consolation and comfort to the bereaved, who are left waiting the hour of their own departure.—*Com.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 16.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At market 570 Beef Cattle, 12 pairs Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 740 Sheep, and 375 Swine. About 70 Beef Cattle, and 320 Sheep were at market last week—50 Beef Cattle and 200 Sheep unsold.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Market exceedingly dull and prices some reduced. We noticed two or three yoke very fine fat and heavy taken for something more than our highest quotations (say 12 a 25c)—we quote prime at 33s a 34s 6d; good at 30 a 32s 6d; thin at 24 a 28s.

Working Oxen—No sales.

Cows and Calves—\$22, 25 and 28.

Sheep—"Dull"—lots were taken at 24, 26, 30, 33, 36 and 39s.

Swine—One lot of large selected barrows were taken at 5 3-8; several lots to retail at 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 3-4 for barrows. Retail at 6 and 7c.

Six Months in a Convent.

RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO. have in press, and will publish in a few days, a new work, with the above title, being the Narrative of Miss REBECCA THERESA REED, who was under the influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an inmate of the Convent on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, nearly six months, in 1831—2.

The book furnishes a concise history of the rules and regulations, the employments and ceremonies of the Ursuline order; and as it is the first account ever given in this country of a similar institution, the writer has confined herself strictly to a narration of facts that transpired under her own eye, and that were noted down soon after her escape.

It will make a volume of 250 pages, 18mo. finished and bound in the neatest manner.

Boston, March 3, 1835.

Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Plants, &c.

NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Ms. Five and a half miles from Boston, by the Western Avenue—half a mile from the Worcester Railroad.



The Fruit Trees include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears;—Also Apples, Cherries, Peaches, plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS; Strawberries, Figs, &c., Selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chestnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation gratis to the City.

All orders left with DAVID STANLEY, Winthrop who is Agent, will be in like manner promptly attended to.—Catalogues gratis, on application.

A rare chance for a Cooper.

THE subscriber being about to change his business offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, his stock and tools, which are complete for carrying on the above business in all its branches, and in the best order. There being no other cooper in the village or very near, a smart enterprising young man would find excellent encouragement to locate himself here, especially where an opportunity so favorable for furnishing himself with a first rate shop and tools which are offered on so favorable terms as can be had of the subscriber. The shop can be hired or bought very low.

HEZ. HUTCHINS.

Winthrop, March 6, 1835.

N. B. The subscriber would say to all those who are indebted to him that it would give him great pleasure to settle and adjust all demands and receive the "Chink" which is due him.

H. H.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

I have a quantity of LIME, of prime quality which, to encourage its use, I will sell low Dec. 4. S. CHANDLER.

Notice to Laborers.

The subscriber wishes to hire a good, steady, industrious MAN to labor on an old Farm, and the more he can teach me about farming the better.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

The New-Yorker.

On Saturday the 21st of March, will be issued the first number of the second vol. of THE NEW YORKER; and the publishers trust this early announcement will attract the seasonable attention of all those who may choose to commence their subscriptions at that time.

The New-Yorker will continue to preserve the general character which has thus far secured it the approval of a steadily and rapidly increasing patronage, and a popularity commensurate with the sphere of its circulation. The peculiarities of its plan were adopted after much reflection; and we have not learned that its prominent features have failed in a single point to receive the approbation of its patrons and the public. The paper will continue to be arranged as follows:

I. Literary Department.—Embracing the whole outer form of the paper, and presenting twelve ample columns of Reviews of New Publications, Original and Selected Tales, Essays, Poems, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The original contributions to this department are regularly and promptly paid for; and in addition to the many writers who have favored us with articles during the past year, and whose essays will continue to enrich our columns, we have the promise of assistance from others whose names are already well known to their countrymen. We do not parade these names, as is the fashion of some; but we confidently appeal to the experience of the past year as affording an earnest of our zealous, untiring, and we trust not altogether unsuccessful exertions to render the literary character of the New Yorker interior to that of no journal of its class in this country.

II. Political Intelligence.—In this department alone does the New Yorker present an anomaly in the history of the newspaper press of the Union. Our plan embraces the collection of every important item of political intelligence—whatever be its character and bearing—in the language of historical record, and with the strictest regard to the preservation of an unquestioned neutrality between the contending parties, opinions and sectional divisions existing in the country. The Editor refers with a proud satisfaction to the fact, that throughout the past year, he has presented a minute and circumstantial account of all the elections which have taken place in the several States, during an eminently ardent and excited canvass, without once incurring the censure or even the exception of any political journal. And, while he reserves to himself the right of commenting briefly but freely on the topics of the day, and of offering such suggestions as the aspect of the times may seem to require, he yet holds himself pledged that such remarks shall not interfere, in any material degree, with the views, the doctrines or the prospects of any political party. He cherishes the confident expectation, that the files of the New Yorker will hereafter be referred to for the truth of any controverted statement regarding the results of elections, &c. &c. since its establishment, with mutual deference and with entire conviction of absolute certainty.

III. General Intelligence.—Consisting of Foreign and Domestic News, Literary Items, Statistics, Brief Notices of the Drama, &c.

However it may be the fortune of others to obtain the confidence and patronage of the public, on the credit of prospective improvements and future excellence, the publishers are content to rest their claims to public consideration distinctly on what they have already accomplished, and respectfully invite the patrons of American literature to examine their journal and judge what it WILL BE from what it is.

When it is considered that no periodical of like character for originality and variety of literary contents, comprehensiveness of plan, and the amount of matter weekly presented has ever been attempted in this country at a less price than three to five dollars per annum, the publishers trust they will not be deemed presumptuous in expressing the hope that their journal will attract the attention, even if it should not secure the favor of the patrons of American literature.

H. GREELEY & CO.

Office No. 20 Nassau st, New York.

CONDITIONS.

The NEW YORKER will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of the best quality, and afforded to patrons in city or country, at TWO DOLLARS per annum PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. The experience of the past year admonishes us to regard the advance payment from distant subscribers as an indispensable condition. When, from peculiar circumstances, payment is delayed till the expiration of the quarter, fifty cents will be added. Any person remitting ten dollars free of charge to us, shall receive six copies for one year, and in the same proportion for a larger number. P. Masters and others are respectfully requested to interest themselves in our behalf, with the assurance that the best possible terms will be afforded them.

Poetry.

From Brainard's Poems.

The Nosegay.

I'll pull a bunch of buds and flowers,
And tie a ribbon round them,
If you'll but think, in your lonely hours,
Of the sweet little girl that bound them.

I'll cull the earliest that put forth,
And those that last the longest;
And the bud, that boasts the fairest birth,
Shall cling to the stem that's strongest.

I've run about the garden walks,
And search'd among the dew, sir;—
These fragrant flowers, these tender stalks,
I've pluck'd them all for you, sir.

So here's your bunch of buds and flowers,
And here's the ribbon round them;
And here, to cheer your sadden'd hours,
Is the sweet little girl that bound them.

Miscellany.

The Lantern in the Castle Yard.

In a very wild and remote region of the Scottish Highlands, there stood, a rocky height, an old fortress. One stormy evening, in harvest, its lord looked from his window, into darkness, and over the well-guarded court of the castle towards the opposite hills, where the tops of the trees, still visible rustled and waved in the dark blue heavens. The rivulet in the valley sent forth a wild strange sound, and the creaking weathercocks clatted and brawled as if chiding the storms.

The scene and the hour were congenial to the mind of the lord of the castle. He was no longer the mild and indulgent master. His only daughter had fled from the fortress with a handsome youth, far inferior to her in birth, but a sweeter singer and harp player than any inhabitant of the wide highlands; and soon after this flight, the lover was found dashed to pieces in the bottom of a rocky valley, into which, in the darkness of the night, he had fallen. Thereupon, the daughter, by an unknown pilgrim, sent a letter to her father, saying, that night having robbed her of her lover, her eyes were open to her fault; that she had retired to a convent to do the most severe penance; and that her father would never see her more. From this evening, the lord of the castle had become almost as obdurate as the surrounding rocks, and as unfeeling as a stony pavement of his old fortress.

As he now looked from the window, he saw in the castle yard a lantern, moving backwards and forwards, as if in the hand of some one, who with tottering steps, stole across the area.

Angrily he called out, 'Who goes there?' for his domestic had strict orders to admit no one within the walls: and since the flight of the young lady, those commands had become so much more rigid that it seemed as if lifeless statues alone dwelt within.

To the lord of the castle there came a soft voice. "And old woman," it said, "begs some food, noble knight." But the humble demand was impetuously refused.

'Spy! vagrant! witch!' were the appellations showered upon the beggar; and because she did not immediately retire, but reiterated her petition, with a fervent, though weak voice, the knight, in the wildness of his wrath, called on his bloodhounds to hunt the beggar-woman away; wildly did the ferocious dogs rush forth, but scarcely had they approached the old woman, when she touched the strongest and fiercest with a slender wand. The domestic who had come out, expected that the raging dog would tear her in pieces; but howling he returned, and the others laid themselves down whining before the beggar. Again the lord of the castle urged them on; but they only howled and moaning, and lay still. A strange shuddering seized him, which redoubled when the old woman raised her lantern on high, and her long white hair appeared waving in the storm, while, in a sad and threatening voice she exclaimed, "Thou in the heavens who see's and hearest."

Trembling the knight retired from the window, and ordered his people to give her what she deman-

ed. The domestic frightened at the apparition, placed some food without in a basket, and then secured the doors: all the while repeating prayers, until they heard the strange old woman carry away the food; and as she stepped out of the castle gates the hounds moaned mysteriously after her.

From this time, regularly,—every third evening, the lantern was seen in the castle yard; and no sooner did its strange twinkling begin to be visible through the darkness, and the light steps heard to totter softly over the pavement, than the lord of the castle hastened back from the window; the domestic put out the basket of food, and the hounds mourned sorrowfully till the apparition vanished.

One day—it was now the beginning of winter, the knight followed the chase in the wildest part of the mountain. Suddenly his hounds darted up a steep height, and expecting a good capture, at the risk of imminent danger,—he forced his shuddering horse over the slippery ground. Before a cavern, in the middle of the ascent the hounds stood still; but how felt the knight when the figure of a woman stepped to the mouth of the abyss, and with a stick drove back the dogs. From the long silvery locks of the woman, as well as from the restless and low moaning of the hounds, and his own internal feelings, he soon perceived that in this dreary spot the lantern-bearer stood before him.

Half frantic he turned his horse's head—buried his spurs in its side,—and galloped down the steep accompanied by the yelling of hounds, towards the castle.

Soon after this strange occurrence,—the lantern was no longer seen in the court of the castle. They waited one day—several days—a whole week passed over; but the apparition was no longer seen. If its first appearance had alarmed the lord of the castle and his domestics—its disappearance occasioned them still more consternation.—They believed the former indicated some dreadful event,—which the latter betokened to be near. On the knight this anticipation had a most terrible effect; he became pale and haggard, and his countenance assumed such a disturbed appearance,—that the inmates of the castle were of opinion that the apparition gave warning of his death. It was not so.

One day, as was his custom, the knight rode to the chase; and in his present distraction of mind, he approached, unawares, that part of the country where the old woman with the white hair had appeared to him, and which he from that time had carefully avoided.

Again the dogs sprung up the height howling and looking fearfully into the cavern.—The affrighted baron in vain called them back. They stood as if fascinated on the dreadful spot; but on this time no one appeared to chase them away. They then crept into the cavern, and from its dark bosom the knight still heard their moanings and cries. At last, summoning resolution, he sprang from his horse, and with determined courage, clambered up the steep height.

On stepping into the cavern, he beheld the hounds crouched round a wretched mossy couch, on which the dead body of a woman lay stretched out. On drawing near her, he recognized the white hair of the formidable lantern bearer. The little horn lantern, stood near her on the ground, and the features were those of his only child! More slowly than the faithful hounds, who from the beginning had known their young mistress, did the unhappy knight become aware whom he saw before him; but to dissipate every doubt, there lay on the breast of the dead body a billet, on which her hand had traced the following words:

'In three nights, the wanderer's hair became white, through grief for the death of her lover. She saw it in the brook. Her hair he had often called a net, in which his life was entangled.—Net and life were by one stroke destroyed. She then thought of those holy ones of the church, who in humility had lived unknown and despised beneath the paternal roof; and as a penance she sought alms at her father's castle, and lived among the rocks from which her lover fell. But her penance draws near its end. The crimson stream fails. Ah; fath—'

She would have written 'father,' but the source of her thoughts was exhausted, and with unspeakable sorrow the knight perceived a deep wound in her left arm.

He was found by his servants near the corpse in silent prayer, his hounds moaning beside him.

He buried his daughter in the cavern from which he never afterward came out. The unhappy her-

mit forced every one from him; his faithful dogs alone he could not drive away, and mournfully they watched together by the grave of their young mistress, and beside their sorrowing lord, and when he also died their sad howlings first made it known to the surrounding country.—*Literary Magnet.*

Notice.

The subscriber will have a prime assortment of **WOODWARD'S** make **PLOUGHS** in season for use this spring. Also a number of **Single Horse Waggon**s. He expects **Mr. Stone** to work with him, and will pay particular attention to horse shoeing. Other branches of custom work done up in good style at short notice.

Please give us a call.

Yours, &c.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, March 12, 1835.

Farms in Bradford—For Sale.

ONE near the Corner, containing about 30 acres, with House, Barn and Blacksmith shop. A good stand for a blacksmith.

One on the County road from Bangor to Brownville, containing about 40 acres, with a new House, small Barn—an excellent well of water near the house—fences in good repair.

One in the corner of the County road and a road lately laid out by the County, connecting the Canada and the Houlton roads. As soon as this road is completed this will be one of the best stands for a tavern and store of any in the country. It contains 121 acres—house, shed, barn frame to be put up in the spring. Cuts from 10 to 15 tons of hay. It will be sold at a great bargain.

A Blacksmith's Shop and 1 acre of land at the Corner.

Ten lots of *Wild Land* suitable for farming, containing about 100 acres each.

Also, a Clapboard Machine and Mill, with a quantity of logs ready to saw.

All the above property will be sold at good bargains. Any person wishing for further particulars will please to apply either personally or by letter to

M. SEAVEY, Post Master, Penob. Co. Me.
Bradford, February, 1835.

GRAVE STONES.



THE subscriber would inform their friends and the Public, that they carry on the Stone cutting business, a few doors west of Benj. Davis' store, on Winthrop street, where they will manufacture Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb-Tables, &c.

AARON CLARK,
GILBERT PULLEN.

Augusta, Jan. 1835.

Stock for Sale.

SIX likely young **BULLS**, from 1-2 to 7-8 Improved Durham Short Horned breed, from 8 months to 2 years old. Also a number of Heifers, one, two and three years old, sired by the Bull Maine Denton. Enquire of **TH. PIERCE**, near Readfield Corner.

Readfield, Feb. 20, 1835.

SAW MILL.

THE subscriber having hired the Saw Mill belonging to the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, would give notice that the same is in complete order for sawing, and solicits a share of patronage. **C. B. MORTON.**

WANTED—A few straight grained Rock and White Maple **LOGS**.